Jeff Bowman
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The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, August 23, 1794. Number 417

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Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
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WHEREAS a certain Alexander Ronay, of the state of Kentucky, made oath before John Shearer, Esq. of Allegheny county, that he was in possession of a note of hand on a certain John Greer of the county aforesaid, bearing date the 2d day of April, 1793, payable the first day of November, 1794, calls for the payment of twenty seven pounds in whiskey, to be delivered at John M'Kee's ferry, mouth of Yough, and that he the said Ronay lost said note, and has transferred said note to the subscriber, this is to forwarn any person from taking an assignment on said note, as it cannot be recovered.

WILLIAM PETTEGREW.

July 28, 1794.

By Authority.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States and upon stills, have from the time of the commencement of those laws existed in some of the western parts of Pennsylvania: AND WHEREAS the said combinations, proceeding in a manner subversive equally of the just authority of government and of the rights of individuals have hitherto effected their dangerous and criminal purpose, by the influence of certain irregular meetings, those proceedings have tended to encourage and uphold the spirit of opposition, by misrepresentations of the laws calculated to render them odious, by endeavors to deter those who might be so disposed from accepting offices under them, through fear of public resentment and of injury to person and property, and to compel those who had accepted such offices by actual violence to surrender or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating vindictive menaces against all those who should otherwise directly or indirectly aid in the execution of the said laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of conscience and to a sense of obligation should themselves comply therewith, by actually destroying the property of persons who were understood to have so complied;—by inflicting cruel and humiliating punishments upon private citizens for no other cause than that of appearing to be the friends of the laws; by intercepting the public officers on the highways, abusing, assaulting, and otherwise ill-treating them:—by going to their houses in the night, gaining admittance by force, taking away their papers, and committing other outrages; employing for these unwarrantable purposes the agency of armed banditti disguised in such manner as for the most part to escape discovery:—And whereas the endeavors of the legislature to obviate objections to the said laws, by lowering the duties and by other alterations conducive to the convenience of those whom they immediately effect (though they have given satisfaction in other quarters) and the endeavors of the executive officers to conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explanations, by forbearance, and even by particular accommodations, founded on the suggestion of local considerations have been disappointed of their effects by the machinations of persons whose industry to excite resistance has increased with every appearance of a disposition among the people to relax in their opposition and to acquiesce in the laws insomuch that many persons in the said western parts of Pennsylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States; the said persons having on the sixteenth and seventeenth day of July last past proceeded in arms (on the second day amounting to several hundreds) to the house of John Nevill Inspector of the revenue for the fourth survey of the district of Pennsylvania, having repeatedly attacked the said house with the persons therein, wounding some of them; having seized David Lenox, marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, who previous thereto had been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty, by a party of armed men detaining him for some time prisoner, till for the preservation of his life and the obtaining of his liberty he found it necessary to enter into stipulations to forbear the execution of certain official duties touching processes issuing out of a court of the U. States—and having finally obliged the said inspector of the revenue, and the said marshal, from considerations of personal safety, to fly from that part of the country, in order by a circuitous route to proceed to the seat of government; avowing as the motives of these outrageous proceedings an intention to prevent by force of arms the execution of the said laws, to oblige the said inspector of the revenue to renounce his said office, to withstand by open violence the lawful authority of the government of the United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in the measures of the legislature and a repeal of the laws aforesaid.

And whereas by a law of the United States intituled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions" it is enacted, "that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any state by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by that act, the same being notified by an associate justice or district judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such state to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a state where such combinations may happen shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the legislature of the United States shall not be in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other state or states, most convenient thereto, as may be necessary; and the use of the militia so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session:—Provided always, that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth the President shall forthwith and previous thereto, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time."

And whereas James Wilson, an associate justice, on the 4th instant, by writing under his hand, did, from evidence which had been laid before him, notify to me that "in the counties of Washington and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal of the district."

And whereas it is, in my judgment, necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take measures for calling forth the militia in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so to do, feeling the deepest regret for the

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occasion, but withal the most solemn conviction that the essential interests of the union demand it, that the very existence of government and the fundamental principles of social order are materially involved in the issue, and that the patriotism and firmness of all good citizens are seriously called upon, as occasion may require, to aid in the effectual suppression of so fatal a spirit.

Wherefore, and in pursuance of the proviso above recited, I, George Washington, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons, being insurgents as aforesaid and all others whom it may concern on or before the first day of September next to disperse and retire peaceably to their respectable abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever against aiding abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts: And do require all officers and other citizens according to their respective duties and the law of the land to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Pennsylvania ss.

In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that several lawless bodies of armed men have, at sundry times, assembled in the county of Allegheny, within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and being so assembled, have committed various cruel and aggravated acts of rios and arson; and more particularly that on the 17th ultimo, one of the said bodies of armed men attacked the house of John Nevill, Esq. inspector of the revenue for the fourth survey of the district of Pennsylvania; and after firing upon and wounding sundry persons employed in protecting the said dwelling house, set fire to, and totally burned and destroyed the same, together with the furniture and effects therein, and the barns, stables and other buildings thereto adjoining and appurtenant:

And whereas it appears from the proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date this day, as well as from other evidence, that the outrages and criminal proceedings aforesaid, have been undertaken and prosecuted by certain unlawful combinations of persons, who thereby design to obstruct and have actually obstructed the execution of the laws of the United States; and that by reason thereof, in pursuance of the authority in him vested, he has resolved to call forth the militia, for the purpose of suppressing the said unlawful combinations, and of enforcing the execution of the laws so obstructed as aforesaid.

And whereas every good and enlightened citizen must perceive how unworthy it is thus riotously to oppose the constitution and laws of our country (the government and laws of the state being herein as much affected as the government and laws of the United States) which were formed by the deliberate will of the people, and which (by the same legitimate authority) can, in a regular course, be peaceably amended or altered. How incompatible it is with the principles of a republican government, and dangerous in point of precedent, that a minority should attempt to controul the majority, or a part of the community undertake to prescribe to the whole! How indispensable, though painful an obligation is imposed upon the officers of government, to employ the public force for the purpose of subduing and punishing such unwarrantable proceedings, when the judiciary authority has proved incompetent to task: and how necessary it is, that the deluded rioters aforesaid should be forthwith brought to a just sense of their duty, as a longer deviation from it, must inevitably be destructive of their own happiness, as well as injurious to the reputation and prosperity of their country. And whereas, entertaining a just sense of my federal obligations, and feeling a perfect conviction of the necessity of pursuing immediate measures to suppress the spirit of insurrection, which has appeared as aforesaid, and to restore tranquility and order; I have heretofore given instructions to the proper officers of the commonwealth, to investigate the circumstances of the said riots, to ascertain the names of the rioters, and to institute the regular process of the law for bringing the offenders to justice:

NOW THEREFORE, I have deemed it expedient, also to issue this proclamation, hereby publicly announcing my determination, by all lawful means to cause to be prosecuted and punished, all persons whomsoever, that have engaged or shall engage in any of the unlawful combinations or proceedings aforesaid: And further declaring, that whatever requisition the President of the United States shall make, or whatever duty he shall impose in pursuance of his constitutional and legal powers, for the purpose of maintaining the authority, and executing the laws of the United States; will, on my part, be promptly undertaken and faithfully discharged: and all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their respective stations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for discovering, apprehending, securing, trying and bringing to justice, each and every person concerned in the said riots and unlawful proceedings.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the commonwealth the nineteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

American Affairs.

LITCHFIELD, (Con.) July 30.

On Monday last, serjeant Lent Munson, late of the first sub-legion in Gen. Wayne's army, arrived in this town, from captivity among the Ottawa Indians. Mr. Munson's intelligence, observation, and integrity entitle him to full credence.

He was taken by the Indians at their defeat of the party under the command of Lieut. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, escorting the waggons, on the 17th of October last, four and a half miles advanced from fort St. Clair. The Americans consisted of 100 rank and file; of the Indians there but 52.—How many Americans were killed he knows not; there were only eleven taken prisoners, one of whom, a weakly boy, unable to travel, was killed and scalped. The remaining ten were disturbed among the captors, their heads shaved, and made to serve as slaves.

He was carried by his master to their settlement on the Maumee river, thirty miles from its mouth on lake Erie; where he continued until the 17th of June last, when he made his escape. The warriors had gone off on the 12th to join the main body of Indians that was forming at the Glaize about 40 miles up the river.

He had before this time learned their language so far that he could well understand their conversation.

They told him they expected to have a great many warriors collected, enough to cut Wayne's army to pieces; but the traders, there, said if the Indians collected 1600, it would be more than they expected; 1500 they thought was the utmost the Indians could bring into the field. He says the Indians talk with great confidence of their own superiority in numbers and bravery; and boast that they are not afraid of four to one; they say the American army is made up of cowards and boys. They seem however to stand in awe of Gen. Wayne, though they despise his men; and from all that he could understand from the Indians and the traders, he thinks their mode of conducting this campaign will be by attacking escorts of provision and detached parties; and that they will not attack the main army unless they find it weakened or exposed.

Mr. Munson escaped by the way of the rapids, Detroit, and Niagara. He saw the new fort erecting by Gov. Simcoe at the rapids of the Maumee 15 miles from lake Erie. The party there at work instead of quitting the place, as has been reported, had been lately reinforced by about 100 men. Gov. Simcoe had been there a short time before, but was at Niagara, when he came through that place. A regiment called the first American regiment, or the Queen's Rangers, was raising at Niagara, where the bounty was ten guineas. He was solicited to engage in that corps by a Mr. Fanning, one of Gov. Simcoe's aids, who told him that they expected a war with this country. They were making great preparations for war, repairing their forts, and arming vessels; three vessels of war were sailing on the lake Erie; two of them carried 12 guns, the other 8; and several gun boats.

The Indians have no expectation of being subdued; they say that when they have cut off two or three more armies of Americans, the United States will make peace with them. On the 4th of June the Indians received their supplies or ammunition for the campaign from the king's stores.

BOSTON, July 30.

DREADFUL FIRE!

This morning between four and five o'clock, a very distressing fire broke out in this town, in the rope walk improved by Mr. Edward Howe, which in less than three hours entirely destroyed seven large rope walks, about fifty dwelling houses, the stores and other goods of the Hon. Messrs. Russell and Dawes, and Messrs. Somes and Tilleston's wharves,—and a great number of out-houses and stores.—The fire was so rapid in its progress that many families only escaped with their lives. It is impossible to ascertain the loss with accuracy, but it is generally supposed to be not much short of 200,000l.

NEW YORK, August 1.

In a Jamaica paper of June 21, there are three columns filled with lists of names of runaway negroes confined in different work-houses. For the information of masters, these slaves are described much as we in America describe stray horses, sheep and hogs.—Take the following as samples:

John Williams, belonging to Mr. Atkins, of Barbadoes, marked S. B. Frank, a new negro, marked L. S. a heart on top; five feet one inch high.

What a charming proof of civilized society, of the age of reason and philosophy, of humanity, of approaching millenium and of the rights of man!

A WHALE.

Since our last, on the day of that publication, a large company of British officers, agents, victuallers, and some New York tories, with whom was hodge-podged a certain diplomatic gentleman, held a kind of royal levee on board of admiral Murray's ship at the Hook. At evening, full of glee, they came up and reported in the city, by verbal and printed means, that the Thetis had arrived from a cruise, the captain of which had received a Barbadoes paper at sea, which contained GLORIOUS NEWS, viz. that in the naval combat of the grand fleets, Howe had taken NINE and sunk SIX sail of the line—and that the duke of York, 15 days after his defeat, had rallied, and in conjunction with Clairfayt, had killed SEVENTEEN THOUSAND Frenchmen! The extracts from the papers not appearing immediately, caused people to suppose, that captain Cochran had caught a WHALE, and found these plausible stories in his maw!

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

Captain Brewton in the sloop Betsey, informs, that the day before he left St. Martin's, which was the 12th of July, a letter had been received from St. Kitts mentioning that admiral Jarvis had left Guadaloupe, in consequence of the news brought by a packet from England, that a fleet of 32 sail were on their way from France to retake the island from the English, and that he had arrived at St. Kitts.

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Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, of the 10th July.

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occasion, but withal the most solemn conviction that the essential interests of the union demand it, that the very existence of government and the fundamental principles of social order are materially involved in the issue, and that the patriotism and firmness of all good citizens are seriously called upon, as occasion may require, to aid in the effectual suppression of so fatal a spirit.

Wherefore, and in pursuance of the proviso above recited, I, George Washington, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons, being insurgents as aforesaid and all others whom it may concern on or before the first day of September next to disperse and retire peaceably to their respectable abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever against aiding abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts: And do require all officers and other citizens according to their respective duties and the law of the land to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Pennsylvania ss.

In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that several lawless bodies of armed men have, at sundry times, assembled in the county of Allegheny, within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and being so assembled, have committed various cruel and aggravated acts of riot and arson; and more particularly that on the 17th ultimo, one of the said bodies of armed men attacked the house of John Nevill, Esq. inspector of the revenue for the fourth survey of the district of Pennsylvania; and after firing upon and wounding sundry persons employed in protecting the said dwelling house, set fire to, and totally burned and destroyed the same, together with the furniture and effects therein, and the barns, stables and other buildings thereto adjoining and appurtenant:

And whereas it appears from the proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date this day, as well as from other evidence, that the outrages and criminal proceedings aforesaid, have been undertaken and prosecuted by certain unlawful combinations of persons, who thereby design to obstruct and have actually obstructed the execution of the laws of the United States; and that by reason thereof, in pursuance of the authority in him vested, he has resolved to call forth the militia, for the purpose of suppressing the said unlawful combinations, and of enforcing the execution of the laws so obstructed as aforesaid.

And whereas every good and enlightened citizen must perceive how unworthy it is thus riotously to oppose the constitution and laws of our country (the government and laws of the state being herein as much affected as the government and laws of the United States) which were formed by the deliberate will of the people, and which (by the same legitimate authority) can, in a regular course, be peaceably amended or altered. How incompatible it is with the principles of a republican government, and dangerous in point of precedent, that a minority should attempt to controul the majority, or a part of the community undertake to prescribe to the whole! How indispensable, though painful an obligation is imposed upon the officers of government, to employ the public force for the purpose of subduing and punishing such unwarrantable proceedings, when the judiciary authority has proved incompetent to task: and how necessary it is, that the deluded rioters aforesaid should be forthwith brought to a just sense of their duty, as a longer deviation from it, must inevitably be destructive of their own happiness, as well as injurious to the reputation and prosperity of their country. And whereas, entertaining a just sense of my federal obligations, and feeling a perfect conviction of the necessity of pursuing immediate measures to suppress the spirit of insurrection, which has appeared as aforesaid, and to restore tranquility and order; I have heretofore given instructions to the proper officers of the commonwealth, to investigate the circumstances of the said riots, to ascertain the names of the rioters, and to institute the regular process of the law for bringing the offenders to justice:

NOW THEREFORE, I have deemed it expedient, also to issue this proclamation, hereby publicly announcing my determination, by all lawful means to cause to be prosecuted and punished, all persons whomsoever, that have engaged or shall engage in any of the unlawful combinations or proceedings aforesaid: And further declaring, that whatever requisition the President of the United States shall make, or whatever duty he shall impose in pursuance of his constitutional and legal powers, for the purpose of maintaining the authority, and executing the laws of the United States; will, on my part, be promptly undertaken and faithfully discharged: and all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their respective stations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for discovering, apprehending, securing, trying and bringing to justice, each and every person concerned in the said riots and unlawful proceedings.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the commonwealth the nineteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

American Affairs.

LITCHFIELD, (Con.) July 30.

On Monday last, serjeant Lent Munson, late of the first sub-legion in Gen. Wayne's army, arrived in this town, from captivity among the Ottawa Indians. Mr. Munson's intelligence, observation, and integrity entitle him to full credence.

He was taken by the Indians at their defeat of the party under the command of Lieut. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, escorting the waggons, on the 17th of October last, four and a half miles advanced from fort St. Clair. The Americans consisted of 100 rank and file; of the Indians there but 52.—How many Americans were killed he knows not; there were only eleven taken prisoners, one of whom, a weakly boy, unable to travel, was killed and scalped. The remaining ten were disturbed among the captors, their heads shaved, and made to serve as slaves.

He was carried by his master to their settlement on the Maumee river, thirty miles from its mouth on lake Erie; where he continued until the 17th of June last, when he made his escape. The warriors had gone off on the 12th to join the main body of Indians that was forming at the Glaize about 40 miles up the river.

He had before this time learned their language so far that he could well understand their conversation.

They told him they expected to have a great many warriors collected, enough to cut Wayne's army to pieces; but the traders, there, said if the Indians collected 1600, it would be more than they expected; 1500 they thought was the utmost the Indians could bring into the field. He says the Indians talk with great confidence of their own superiority in numbers and bravery; and boast that they are not afraid of four to one; they say the American army is made up of cowards and boys. They seem however to stand in awe of Gen. Wayne, though they despise his men; and from all that he could understand from the Indians and the traders, he thinks their mode of conducting this campaign will be by attacking escorts of provision and detached parties; and that they will not attack the main army unless they find it weakened or exposed.

Mr. Munson escaped by the way of the rapids, Detroit, and Niagara. He saw the new fort erecting by Gov. Simcoe at the rapids of the Maumee 15 miles from lake Erie. The party there at work instead of quitting the place, as has been reported, had been lately reinforced by about 100 men. Gov. Simcoe had been there a short time before, but was at Niagara, when he came through that place. A regiment called the first American regiment, or the Queen's Rangers, was raising at Niagara, where the bounty was ten guineas. He was solicited to engage in that corps by a Mr. Fanning, one of Gov. Simcoe's aids, who told him that they expected a war with this country. They were making great preparations for war, repairing their forts, and arming vessels; three vessels of war were sailing on the lake Erie; two of them carried 12 guns, the other 8; and several gun boats.

The Indians have no expectation of being subdued; they say that when they have cut off two or three more armies of Americans, the United States will make peace with them. On the 4th of June the Indians received their supplies or ammunition for the campaign from the king's stores.

BOSTON, July 30.

DREADFUL FIRE!

This morning between four and five o'clock, a very distressing fire broke out in this town, in the rope walk improved by Mr. Edward Howe, which in less than three hours entirely destroyed seven large rope walks, about fifty dwelling houses, the stores and other goods of the Hon. Messrs. Russell and Dawes, and Messrs. Somes and Tilleston's wharves,—and a great number of out-houses and stores.—The fire was so rapid in its progress that many families only escaped with their lives. It is impossible to ascertain the loss with accuracy, but it is generally supposed to be not much short of 200,000l.

NEW YORK, August 1.

In a Jamaica paper of June 21, there are three columns filled with lists of names of runaway negroes confined in different work-houses. For the information of masters, these slaves are described much as we in America describe stray horses, sheep and hogs.—Take the following as samples:

John Williams, belonging to Mr. Atkins, of Barbadoes, marked S. B.

Frank, a new negro, marked L. S. a heart on top; five feet one inch high.

What a charming proof of civilized society, of the age of reason and philosophy, of humanity, of approaching millenium and of the rights of man!

A WHALE.

Since our last, on the day of that publication, a large company of British officers, agents, victuallers, and some New York tories, with whom was hodge-podged a certain diplomatic gentleman, held a kind of royal levee on board of admiral Murray's ship at the Hook. At evening, full of glee, they came up and reported in the city, by verbal and printed means, that the Thetis had arrived from a cruise, the captain of which had received a Barbadoes paper at sea, which contained GLORIOUS NEWS, viz. that in the naval combat of the grand fleets, Howe had taken NINE and sunk SIX sail of the line—and that the duke of York, 15 days after his defeat, had rallied, and in conjunction with Clairfayt, had killed SEVENTEEN THOUSAND Frenchmen! The extracts from the papers not appearing immediately, caused people to suppose, that captain Cochran had caught a WHALE, and found these plausible stories in his maw!

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severe engagement enſued, that [illegible] fell of the French were taken, and the reſt very much injured."

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 23.

From Cuſſewago, a ſettlement on French creek, we hear that James Dickeſon was fired on by four Indians, all of the balls took effect, and what is ſurpriſing, he is not dangerouſly wounded.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Meeting of the Delegates of the Counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette, Allegheny and that part of Bedford which lies weſt of Allegheny Mountain in Pennſylvania, and of the County of Ohio, in Virginia, held at Parkinſon's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, on the 14th and 15th of Auguſt, 1794, in order to take into conſideration the ſituation of the Weſtern Country.

I. RESOLVED, That the taking citizens of the United States from their reſpective counties or vicinage to be tried for real or ſuppoſed offences, is a violation of the rights of the citizen, is a forced and dangerous conſtruction of the conſtitution, and ought not, under any pretence whatever to be exerciſed by the judicial authority.

II. Reſolved, That a ſtanding committee to conſiſt of one member from each townſhip be appointed for the purpoſes hereinafter mentioned, to wit.

1ſt. To draft a remonſtrance to Congreſs praying a repeal of the Exciſe Law, at the ſame time requeſting that a more equal and leſs odious tax may be laid, and giving aſſurance to the repreſentatives of the people that ſuch tax will be chearfully paid by the people of theſe counties.

2d. To make and publiſh a ſtatement of the tranſactions which have lately taken place in this country relative to the Exciſe Law, and of the cauſes which gave riſe thereto, and to make a repreſentation to the Preſident on the ſubject.

3d. To have power to call together a meeting either of the people or of the deputies here convened, for the purpoſe of taking ſuch meaſures as the future ſituation of affairs may require, and in caſe of any ſudden emergency to take ſuch temporary meaſures as they may think neceſſary.

III. Reſolved, That the ſtanding committee to be appointed by this meeting ſhall continde to the next general election, and that it be recommended to the people of the reſpective townſhips, reſpectively to elect one member, on the Saturday preceding the day of the next general election to repreſent them in the ſtanding committee for the next enſuing year.

IV. Reſolved, That we will exert ourſelves, and that it be earneſtly recommended to our fellow citizens to exert themſelves in ſupport of the municipal laws of the reſpective ſtates, and eſpecially in preventing any violence or outrages againſt the properties and perſons of any individual.

V. Reſolved, That a committee to conſiſt of three members of each county, be appointed to meet any commiſſioners that may have been or may be appointed by the government, and that they do report the reſult of their conference to the ſtanding committee: Whereupon, Robert Philſom, Herman Huſband, John Kirkpatrick, John Powers, George Smith, David Bradford, James Marſhel, James Edgar, Edward Cook, Albert Gallatin, James Lang, Hugh H. Brackenridge, Thomas Morton, John Lucas, William M'Kinley, William Sutherland, and Robert Stephenſon, were appointed for the purpoſes mentioned in the laſt reſolution.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint the members of the ſtanding committee, after which they adjourned.

N. B. We are informed that the meeting conſiſted of 226 delegates duly elected.

An Indian Treaty.

SPEECHES intended to be ſpoken at a Treaty now holding with the Six United Nations of White Indians § ſeated on the heads of the Ohio, at the Town of Pittſburgh, the 20th of Auguſt, 1794, by the Commiſſioners ſent from Philadelphia for the purpoſe.

Captain BLANKET, an Indian Chief, ſpoke as follows:

BROTHERS, we welcome you to the old council fire at this place.—It is a lucky ſpot of ground for holding Indian treaties. No good has attended your treaties at Beaver creek, Muſkingum, &c. As the proffer of this treaty has originated with your great council at Philadelphia, we therefore expect you have good terms to offer. But you know, Brothers, that it ever has been a cuſtom to pay Indians well for coming to treaties, and you may be aſſured that unleſs we are well paid, or *fully ſatisfied*, your *attempts of any kind*, will have not the leaſt effect.—However, we doubt not but the pay is provided, and that you have a ſufficiency of blankets and breech cloots, powder and lead and that the waggons are cloſe at hand. You know, brothers, that our neighbours, the Britiſh, over the lakes, pay their Indians well, that they have inexhauſtible ſtores of blankets and ammunition, and that if they were offering us a treaty, they would not heſitate a moment to ſatisfy all our demands.

Captain WHISKEY ſpoke next.

Brothers—My friend Capt. Blanket has indulged himſelf in a little drollery about blankets, &c. but I muſt ſpeak to the point. [illegible] the people of your great council call us a parcel of drunken raggamuffins, becauſe we indulge ourſelves with a little of our homeſpun whiſkey, and that we ought to pay well for this extrordinary luxury—What would they think if the ſame was ſaid of them for drinking beer and cyder? Surely the ſaying will apply with equal force in both caſes. We ſay that our whiſkey ſhall not be ſaddled with an unequal tax—You ſay it ſhall; and to enforce the collection of three or four thouſand dollars per ann. of pett proceeds, you will ſend an army of 12,950 men, or double that number if neceſſary.—This is a new faſhioned kind of œconomy indeed. It is a pitty that this army had not been employed long ago in aſſiſting your old warrior Gen. Wayne; or chaſtiſing the Britiſh about the lakes. However, I preſume it is the preſent policy to guard againſt offending a nation with a king at their head. But remember, brothers, if we have not a king at our head, we have that powerful monarch Capt. Whiſkey, to command us. By the power of his influence, and a love to *his perſon* we are impelled to every great and heroic act. You know, brothers, that Capt. Whiſkey has been a great warrior in all nations and in all armies. He is a deſcendant of that nation called Ireland; and to uſe his own phraſe, he has peopled three-fourths of this weſtern world with his own hand. We the Six United Nations of White Indians, are principally his legitimate offſpring, and thoſe who are not, have all imbibed his principles and paſſions—that is, a love of whiſkey; and will therefore fight for our bottle till the laſt gaſp. Brothers, you muſt not think to frighten us with fine arranged liſts of infantry, cavalry and artillery, compoſed of your water-mellon armies from the Jerſey ſhores, they would cut a much better figure in waring with the crabs and oyſters about the Capes of Delaware. It is a common thing for Indians to fight your beſt armies at the proportion of one to five; therefore we would not heſitate a moment to attack this army at the rate of one to ten. Our nations can, upon an emergency, produce twenty thouſand warriors; you may then calculate what your army ought to be. But I muſt not forget that I am making an Indian ſpeech, I muſt therefore give you a ſmack of my national tongue—Tougath Getchie—Tougath Getchie, very ſtrong man me Capt. Whiſkey.

Capt. ALLIANCE next took the floor.

Brothers—My friend Capt. Whiſkey has made ſome fine flouriſhes about the power of his all conqueering monarch, Whiſkey, and of the intrepidity of the ſons of St. Patrick in defence of their beloved bottle. But we will ſuppoſe when matters are brought to the teſt, that we ſhould find ourſelves unequal to the taſk of repelling this tremendous army, or that the great council ſhould ſtill perſevere in their determination of impoſing unequal and oppreſſive duties upon our whiſkey who knows but ſome *evil ſpirit* might prompt us to a ſeparation from the union, and call for the alliance of ſome more friendly nation. You know that the great nation of Kentucky have already ſuggeſted this idea to us. They are at preſent Miſſiſippi mad, and we are whiſkey mad: it is therefore hard to tell what may be the iſſue of ſuch united madneſs. It appears as if the Kentuckians were diſpoſed to bow the knee to the Spaniſh monarch, or kiſs the Pope's a—e and wear a crucifix, rather than be longer deprived of their darling Miſſiſippi: and we might be deſperate enough, rather than ſubmit to an odious exciſe, or unequal taxes, to invite Prince William Henry or ſome other royal pup, to take us by the hand, provided he would guarantee equal taxation, and exempt our whiſkey. This would be a pleaſing overture to the royal family of England—they would eagerly embrace the favorable moment to add again to their curtailed dominion in America, to accommodate ſome of their numerous brood with kingdoms and principalities. We would ſoon find that great warrior of the lakes, Simcoe, flying to our relief, and employing his numerous legions of white and yellow ſavages, for a very different purpoſe to what they have now in view. If the Kentuckians ſhould alſo take it into their head to withhold ſupplies from your good old warrior Wayne, who is very often near ſtarving in the wilderneſs, his army muſt be immediately annihilated, and your great council might for ever bid adieu to their territory weſt of the mountains. This may ſeem very improbable indeed; but as great wonders have happened in Europe within the courſe of three years paſt.

Captain PACIFICUS then aroſe and concluded the buſineſs of the day.

Brothers—My friend Alliance has made ſome very alarming obſervations, and I confeſs they have conſiderable weight with me. A deſperate people may be drove to deſperate reſources, but as I am of a peaceable diſpoſition I ſhall readily concur in every reaſonable propoſition which may have a tendency to reſtore tranquility, and ſecure our union upon the true principles of equality and juſtice. It is now time to know the true object of your miſſion; if you are the meſſengers of peace and come to offer us a treaty, why attempt to deliver it at the point of the bayonet. If you are only come to grant pardons for paſt offences, you need not have fatigued yourſelves with ſuch extraordinary diſpatch on the journey: we have not yet begged your pardon; we are not yet at the gallows or the guillotine, for you will have to catch us firſt before you bring us there. But as I am rather more of a counſellor than a warrior, I am more diſpoſed to lay hold of the chain than the tomahawk; I ſhall therefore propoſe, that a total ſuſpenſion of all hoſtilities and the *cauſe* thereof, ſhall immediately take place on both ſides, until the next meeting of our great national council. If your powers are not competent to this agreement, we expect, as you are old counſellors and peaceable men, that you will at leaſt report and recommend it to our GOOD OLD FATHER who ſits at the helm.—We know it was his duty to make proclamation, &c. &c. but we expect every thing that can reſult from his prudence, humanity, and benevolence towards his fellow creatures.

A BELT, on which is inſcribed, *plenty of Whiſkey without Exciſe.*

§ *A faſhionable phraſe lately adopted by certain gentlemen in the ſervice of government.*

**** For a Liſt of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, ſee ſupplement.*

THE Committee of Conference requeſt the Standing Committee who were to meet on the 1ſt Tueſday of September at Redſtone Old Fort to meet at that place on Thurſday next the 28th inſtant, in order to receive the report.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Important Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

By an arrival at New-York, and the Ship Active in the Delaware from Falmouth intereſting intelligence is received to the 20th ſome ſay the 29th of June.

By theſe arrivals it appears that the republican armies of France have totally defeated the combined forces—that the Duke of York is taken priſoner—that the Cheſepeak fleet had arrived ſafe in France—in a word, that the ſucceſſes of the French, in the month of June, have been to the laſt degree, wonderful. And that there is now a pleaſing proſpect of peace.

In the action in which the combined forces were defeated, the French brought four hundred thouſand men into the field,

Mr. T. Francies who came paſſenger in the Active—and has brought diſpatches from Mr. Jay, which we learn are of the moſt agreeable complexion—We alſo hear that Mr. Jay had been cordially received—and had been aſſured by the Britiſh miniſtry that full compenſation would be made for all the property illegally taken from the Citizens of the United States—That Mr. Pitt had informed the Britiſh merchants that they might go on with their ſhipments and conſignments to the United States with the moſt perfect ſecurity, for that Great Britain had no idea of any rupture with this country.

THE *Allegheny Troop of Horſe will meet on the 20th day of September next, at the houſe of George Cat, in Mifflin townſhip, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, properly equipped. Thoſe who are not equipped againſt that day will be diſmiſſed the Troop.*

Wm. M'CLURE, Lieut.

Auguſt 20, 1794.

Brewers and Diſtillers can be ſupplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thouſand weight, at the Brew-Houſe in Waſhington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

Auguſt 14, 1794.

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1ſt. To draft a remonſtrance to Congreſs praying a repeal of the Exciſe Law, at the ſame time requeſting that a more equal and leſs odious tax may be laid, and giving aſſurance to the repreſentatives of the people that ſuch tax will be chearfully paid by the people of theſe counties.

2d. To make and publiſh a ſtatement of the tranſactions which have lately taken place in this country relative to the Exciſe Law, and of the cauſes which gave riſe thereto, and to make a repreſentation to the Preſident on the ſubject.

3d. To have power to call together a meeting either of the people or of the deputies here convened, for the purpoſe of taking ſuch meaſures as the future ſituation of affairs may require, and in caſe of any ſudden emergency to take ſuch temporary meaſures as they may think neceſſary.

III. Reſolved, That the ſtanding committee to be appointed by this meeting ſhall continde to the next general election, and that it be recommended to the people of the reſpective townſhips, reſpectively to elect one member, on the Saturday preceding the day of the next general election to repreſent them in the ſtanding committee for the next enſuing year.

IV. Reſolved, That we will exert ourſelves, and that it be earneſtly recommended to our fellow citizens to exert themſelves in ſupport of the municipal laws of the reſpective ſtates, and eſpecially in preventing any violence or outrages againſt the properties and perſons of any individual.

V. Reſolved, That a committee to conſiſt of three members of each county, be appointed to meet any commiſſioners that may have been or may be appointed by the government, and that they do report the reſult of their conference to the ſtanding committee: Whereupon, Robert Philſom, Herman Huſband, John Kirkpatrick, John Powers, George Smith, David Bradford, James Marſhel, James Edgar, Edward Cook, Albert Gallatin, James Lang, Hugh H. Brackenridge, Thomas Morton, John Lucas, William M'Kinley, William Sutherland, and Robert Stephenſon, were appointed for the purpoſes mentioned in the laſt reſolution.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint the members of the ſtanding committee, after which they adjourned.

N. B. We are informed that the meeting conſiſted of 226 delegates duly elected.

An Indian Treaty.

SPEECHES intended to be ſpoken at a Treaty now holding with the Six United Nations of White Indians § ſettled on the heads of the Ohio, at the Town of Pittſburgh, the 20th of Auguſt, 1794, by the Commiſſioners ſent from Philadelphia for the purpoſe.

Captain BLANKET, an Indian Chief, ſpoke as follows:

BROTHERS, we welcome you to the old council fire at this place.—It is a lucky ſpot of ground for holding Indian treaties. No good has attended your treaties at Beaver creek, Muſkingum, &c. As the proffer of this treaty has originated with your great council at Philadelphia, we therefore expect you have good terms to offer. But you know, Brothers, that it ever has been a cuſtom to pay Indians well for coming to treaties, and you may be aſſured that unleſs we are well paid, or *fully ſatisfied*, your *attempts of any kind*, will have not the leaſt effect.—However, we doubt not but the pay is provided, and that you have a ſufficiency of blankets and breech cloots, powder and lead and that the waggons are cloſe at hand. You know, brothers, that our neighbours, the Britiſh, over the lakes, pay their Indians well, that they have inexhauſtible ſtores of blankets and ammunition, and that if they were offering us a treaty, they would not heſitate a moment to ſatisfy all our demands.

Captain WHISKEY ſpoke next.

Brothers—My friend Capt. Blanket has indulged himſelf in a little drollery about blankets, &c. but I muſt ſpeak to the point.—[illegible] the people of your great council call us a parcel of drunken raggamuffins, becauſe we indulge ourſelves with a little of our homeſpun whiſkey; and that we ought to pay well for this extrordinary luxury—What would they think if the ſame was ſaid of them for drinking beer and cyder? Surely the ſaying will apply with equal force in both caſes. We ſay that our whiſkey ſhall not be ſaddled with an unequal tax—You ſay it ſhall; and to enforce the collection of three or four thouſand dollars per ann. of pett proceeds, you will ſend an army of 12,950 men, or double that number if neceſſary.—This is a new faſhioned kind of œconomy indeed. It is a pitty that this army had not been employed long ago in aſſiſting your old warrior Gen. Wayne; or chaſtiſing the Britiſh about the lakes. However, I preſume it is the preſent policy to guard againſt offending a nation with a king at their head. But remember, brothers, if we have not a king at our head, we have that powerful monarch Capt. Whiſkey, to command us. By the power of his influence, and a love to *his perſon* we are impelled to every great and heroic act. You know, brothers, that Capt. Whiſkey has been a great warrior in all nations and in all armies. He is a deſcendant of that nation called Ireland; and to uſe his own phraſe, he has peopled three-fourths of this weſtern world with his own hand. We the Six United Nations of White Indians, are principally his legitimate offspring, and thoſe who are not, have all imbibed his principles and paſſions—that is, a love of whiſkey; and will therefore fight for our bottle till the laſt gaſp. Brothers, you muſt not think to frighten us with fine arranged liſts of infantry, cavalry and artillery, compoſed of your water-mellon armies from the Jerſey ſhores, they would cut a much better figure in waring with the crabs and oyſters about the Capes of Delaware. It is a common thing for Indians to fight your beſt armies at the proportion of one to five; therefore we would not heſitate a moment to attack this army at the rate of one to ten. Our nations can, upon an emergency, produce twenty thouſand warriors; you may then calculate what your army ought to be. But I muſt not forget that I am making an Indian ſpeech, I muſt therefore give you a ſmack of my national tongue—Tougaſh Gerchie—Tougaſh Gerchie, very ſtrong man me Capt. Whiſkey.

Capt. ALLIANCE next took the floor.

Brothers—My friend Capt. Whiſkey has made ſome fine flouriſhes about the power of his all conqueering monarch, Whiſkey, and of the intrepidity of the ſons of St. Patrick in defence of their beloved bottle. But we will ſuppoſe when matters are brought to the teſt, that we ſhould find ourſelves unequal to the taſk of repelling this tremendous army, or that the great council ſhould ſtill perſevere in their determination of impoſing unequal and oppreſſive duties upon our whiſkey who knows but ſome *evil ſpirit* might prompt us to a ſeparation from the union, and call for the alliance of ſome more friendly nation. You know that the great nation of Kentucky have already ſuggeſted this idea to us. They are at preſent Miſſiſippi mad, and we are whiſkey mad: it is therefore hard to tell what may be the iſſue of ſuch united madneſs. It appears as if the Kentuckians were diſpoſed to bow the knee to the Spaniſh monarch, or kiſs the Pope's a—e and wear a crucifix, rather than be longer deprived of their darling Miſſiſippi: and we might be deſperate enough, rather than ſubmit to an odious exciſe, or unequal taxes, to invite Prince William Henry or ſome other royal pup, to take us by the hand, provided he would guarantee equal taxation, and exempt our whiſkey. This would be a pleaſing overture to the royal family of England—they would eagerly embrace the favorable moment to add again to their curtailed dominion in America, to accommodate ſome of their numerous brood with kingdoms and principalities. We would ſoon find that great warrior of the lakes, Simcoe, flying to our relief, and employing his numerous legions of white and yellow ſavages, for a very different purpoſe to what they have now in view. If the Kentuckians ſhould alſo take it into their head to withhold ſupplies from your good old warrior Wayne, who is very often near ſtarving in the wilderneſs, his army muſt be immediately annihilated, and your great council might for ever bid adieu to their territory weſt of the mountains. This may ſeem very improbable indeed; but as great wonders have happened in Europe within the courſe of three years paſt.

Captain PACIFICUS then aroſe and concluded the buſineſs of the day.

Brothers—My friend Alliance has made ſome very alarming obſervations, and I confeſs they have conſiderable weight with me. A deſperate people may be drove to deſperate reſources, but as I am of a peaceable diſpoſition I ſhall readily concur in every reaſonable propoſition which may have a tendency to reſtore tranquility, and ſecure our union upon the true principles of equality and juſtice. It is now time to know the true object of your miſſion; if you are the meſſengers of peace and come to offer us a treaty, why attempt to deliver it at the point of the bayonet. If you are only come to grant pardons for paſt offences, you need not have fatigued yourſelves with ſuch extraordinary diſpatch on the journey: we have not yet begged your pardons; we are not yet at the gallows or the guillotine, for you will have to catch us firſt before you bring us there. But as I am rather more of a counſellor than a warrior, I am more diſpoſed to lay hold of the chain than the tomahawk; I ſhall therefore propoſe, that a total ſuſpenſion of all hoſtilities and the *cauſe* thereof, ſhall immediately take place on both ſides, until the next meeting of our great national council. If your powers are not competent to this agreement, we expect, as you are old counſellors and peaceable men, that you will at leaſt report and recommend it to our GOOD OLD FATHER who ſits at the helm.—We know it was his duty to make proclamation, &c. &c. but we expect every thing that can reſult from his prudence, humanity, and benevolence towards his fellow creatures.

A BELT, on which is inſcribed, *plenty of Whiſkey without Exciſe.*

*** *For a Liſt of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, ſee ſupplement.*

THE Committee of Conference requeſt the Standing Committee who were to meet on the 1ſt Tueſday of September at Redſtone Old Fort to meet at that place on Thurſday next the 28th inſtant, in order to receive the report.

§ *A faſhionable phraſe lately adopted by certain gentlemen in the ſervice of government.*

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Important Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

By an arrival at New-York, and the Ship Active in the Delaware from Falmouth intereſting intelligence is received to the 20th ſome ſay the 29th of June.

By theſe arrivals it appears that the republican armies of France have totally defeated the combined forces—that the Duke of York is taken priſoner—that the Cheſepeak fleet had arrived ſafe in France—in a word, that the ſucceſſes of the French, in the month of June, have been to the laſt degree, wonderful. And that there is now a pleaſing proſpect of peace.

In the action in which the combined forces were defeated, the French brought four hundred thouſand men into the field,

Mr. T. Francies who came paſſenger in the Active-ſand has brought diſpatches from Mr. Jay, which we learn are of the moſt agreeable complexion—We alſo hear that Mr. Jay had been cordially received—and had been aſſured by the Britiſh miniſtry that full compenſation would be made for all the property illegally taken from the Citizens of the United States—That Mr. Pitt had informed the Britiſh merchants that they might go on with their ſhipments and conſignments to the United States with the moſt perfect ſecurity, for that Great Britain had no idea of any rupture with this country.

THE *Allegheny Troop of Horſe will meet on the 20th day of September next, at the houſe of George Cat, in Mifflin townſhip, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, properly equipped. Thoſe who are not equipped againſt that day will be diſmiſſed the Troop.*

Wm. M'CLURE, Lieut.

Auguſt 20, 1794.

Brewers and Diſtillers

can be ſupplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thouſand weight, at the Bee-Hive in Waſhington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

Auguſt 14, 1794.

A few pieces of Chintz, best

India Nankeen, Irish Linen, Moreens, Pins, and a great variety of New Goods, just received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 179[illegible]

ON Saturday the 2d inst. was lifted on the parade at Pittsburgh, a Rifle Gun, supposed to belong to some of the company, after crossing the river enquiry was made, but no owner found, I therefore take this method of informing the owner, that on application to me in Washington county, near Devore's ferry, proving property and paying charges, may have it again.

JONATHAN COULTER, Capt.

August 9. 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

WHEREAS some evil minded and ill disposed persons, with a view, no doubt, to injure me, both in my character and property, have circulated two false reports against me and my family; one is, that when I was last in Philadelphia I informed upon the distillers on this side the mountain, who had not entered their stills with the excise man, and had received three hundred pounds for the same, and that I came up with the federal sheriff to Fayette county—the other is, that Mrs. M'Kee should have said, that, if Tom the Tinker burnt all we had, the states would make it good.

Now, I do hereby solemnly declare the above reports to be false & groundless; that I do not know Clymer or Miller the excise men, nor Lenox the federal sheriff, nor ever spoke a word to one of them in my life, and of this I am willing to make oath if called upon. And I do hereby call upon the malicious and false propagators to come forward and substantiate the charges, and do hereby put the world of mankind to defiance to prove or support the same.

JOHN M'KEE.

Mouth of Yough, August 12, 1794

List of Letters now remaining in the Post Office at Bedford.

Henry Gilleland, Hugh Logan, David Work, Solomon Adams, John M'Millan, John Mathews, Ezekiel Driver, Philson & Fletcher, Robert Boyd, Arthur St. Clair, Esq. James Loughran, Miss Louisa St. Clair, David Bleakley, John Neile, John Cunningham, Robert Boyd, Andrew Henderson, Esq. Alexander Wilson, James White, Andrew Moyers, Jacob Richards, Messrs. Samuel or George Waltman, Robert Means, Miss St. Clair, Jacob Hartsell, Captain John Webster, Alexander Hanton, Thomas Wright, John Graham, Christopher Moss, Joseph Strain, James White, Robert Boyd, Henry Widd-field, Aaron Quick.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the 1st July last, from the subscriber living on the plantation formerly called Major Smallman's, near Pittsburgh, a Sorrel Horse, 4 years old last spring, a natural trotter, no ear mark, or brand perceivable, a large blaze down his face, short mane and tail, about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

JACOB DIXON.

August 13, 1794.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th July, an Apprentice named *JOHN VAUGHEN*, between 15 and 16 years of age; he took with him two shirts and two pair of trowsers of country linen, black breeches and sundry other cloaths; was seen with a striped nankeen coat and fustian trowsers on, which he has stolen from my house, and it is probable he will not want for any other cloaths as he is noted for stealing, lying and swearing. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to his master shall have the above reward.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

N. B. It is supposed that some evil minded people have made it a practice to counsel and advise apprentices to the injury of their masters, and I have reason to suspect it has been the case with mine. I do therefore offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person that will give information of such person or persons, upon conviction thereof.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry township, on Sunday the 20th instant, an indented servant lad, named *FRANCIS CAMPBELL SMITH*, 16 years of age, about 5 feet high; he has blue eyes, fair straight hair, is somewhat marked with the small pox, thick set, and has a remarkable large scar on his left leg occasioned by the kick of a horse. He broke open a desk and took out a considerable sum of money. It is supposed he will make towards Redstone. He had on and took with him when he went away, a half-worn broadcloth green coat, a homespun blue and white cotton waistcoat, a pair of lie and white coloured trowsers, one fine and two hemp shirts, two pair of tow trowsers, and a new wool hat, bound. Any person that will apprehend said servant, and secure him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FRAZER.

July 22, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne township, about the middle of February last, a small black and white COW, with short cut horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

June 12, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the executors of Major James Innes, late of Washington county, are desired to present their vouchers to the subscribers in Washington, between this and the first of September next.

MATTHEW RITCHIE,
ALEX. ADDISON.

Washington, 27th June, 1794.

Pittsburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.—— Price of Tuition, five pounds per ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

THE partnership of *Anderson, Beelin* and *Ashbaiz*, was dissolved by mutual consent the 19th of May last—It is therefore accordingly dissolved by these presents.

There is on hand at the store of Mr. Anderson a variety of goods to a considerable amount, and as he now intends to decline trade, he will dispose of them at first cost and carriage, so that those who wish to supply themselves as cheap as they could in the city of Philadelphia, may apply.

Pittsburgh, August 8th 1794.

Alexander M'Laughlin & Co

HAVE just received and now opening for Sale at their Stores in Pittsburgh, in the house lately occupied by Norris Morrison in Second street, and at James Ewing, Esquire's, mill on Chartiers creek, a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, and Stationary, which they will dispose of for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1794.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the county of Washington, and Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Holden Parsons, Esquire, late of Marietta, in the county and territory aforesaid, deceased, represented insolvent; give notice, that we shall attend the business at the dwelling house of Joseph Lincoln, innholder, at Marietta, on the 28th instant, and on the 11th and 25th days of August, and on the 13th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning on each of said days. Two months only from the date hereof being allowed, the creditors to exhibit their claims—those who fail will be debarred a recovery.

WILLIAM MILLS,
JOSIAH MUNRO.

Marietta, July 15, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Holden Parsons, Esquire, late of Marietta, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

William Walter Parsons, Admr.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the county of Washington, and territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Henry Bayley, late of Marietta, deceased, represented insolvent—give notice, that we shall attend the business at the dwelling house of Joseph Lincoln, innholder, at Marietta, on the first day of August and September, and on the 15th of October next.—Three months from the date hereof being allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims—those who fail will be debarred a recovery.

WILLIAM MILLS,
JOSIAH MUNRO.

Marietta, July 15, 1794.

CAME to the subscriber's living in the Horse-shoe Bottom, near Devore's ferry, a dark brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, two white feet, and a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER CASTNER.

July 14, 1794.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone House* in Second street, (where Col. Presley Nevill resides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general assortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, second, and common broadcloths, cassimers, fine & coarse coatings, elastic stripes, blankets, flannels and coarse woollens, vest patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, silk and common shawls, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worsted, cotton and thread hose, worsted and silk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and shammy gloves, cambletts, wildboar, callimancoes, joans spinning, morcen, durants, and shalloons, 7-8. yard wide, and apron check, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linen, scots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thicksets, royal ribs, fustians, sattinets, florentine, striped nankeens, black cottonade, Marseilles quilting, worsted and hair plush, cambric, lawn, a variety of muslin and muslin handkerchiefs and cravats, silk, gauze and Paris nets, sattin, taffety, mode and persian, umbrellas, ribbons, tafte and silk, cotton and worsted bindings, &c. mens and womens beaver, castor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and shoes, bootees, with best cordivan and draw boot legs, ben soals, vamps, &c. best Philadelphia kip, calf-skin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin strings, window glass, putty and paints, British china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's snuff and tobacco, cheroo, pocket and school bibles, spelling books, primmers, dictionaries, English and Dutch Almanacs, with an assortment of religious, historical and novel books and stationary, a general assortment of ironmongery, hardware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the best patterns, steel plate hand and mill saws, Dutch and English scythes, cutting knives, spades, and shovels, coffee mills, brass and iron candlesticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and shoemakers tools, Turkey stones, iron, brass and stock locks, powder flasks, brass and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tinpee tongs, house steams, scales and dividers, gold scales, temple spectacles, table and tea spoons of a superior quality, common ditto, pewter, tinned copper, bell metal and copper kettles, steelyards, funnels and tongs, frying pans, vises, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned snuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, cast iron pestles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, fanboring irons, window weights and Franklin stoves, an assorment of saddlery with double reigu'd plated and common snaffle bridles, &c. best American and German gun powder, bar lead and shot, Carolina, New Orleans, and Spanish flora indigo, cotton, clover seed, Muscovado and loaf sugar, best souchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmegs, liquorice stick, salt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimstone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica spirits, lime juice, and some excellent claret and port wines, &c. best pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, assafœtida, nitre, creamor tartar, flour of brimstone, glauber salts, British oil, Turlington's balsam, Stoughton's elixir, essence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderson's pills, essence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce—and he requests those indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1794.

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A few pieces of Chintz, beſt India Nankeen, Iriſh Linen, Moreens, Pins, and a great variety of New Goods, juſt received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 16, 179[illegible]

ON Saturday the 2d inſt. was lifted on the parade at Pittſburgh, a Rifle Gun, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome of the company, after croſſing the river enquiry was made, but no owner found, I therefore take this method of informing the owner, that on application to me in Waſhington county, near Devore's ferry, proving property and paying charges, may have it again.

JONATHAN COULTER, Capt.

Auguſt 9. 1794.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public [illegible] and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful Houſe for merly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpoſe of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may reſt—the hungry feed, and thoſe who thirſt may quaff of the beſt.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittſburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

WHEREAS ſome evil minded and ill diſpoſed perſons, with a view, no doubt, to injure me, both in my character and property, have circulated two falſe reports againſt me and my family; one is, that when I was laſt in Philadelphia I informed upon the diſtillers on this ſide the mountain, who had not entered their ſtills with the exciſe man, and had received three hundred pounds for the ſame, and that I came up with the federal ſheriff to Fayette county—the other is, that Mrs. M'Kee ſhould have ſaid, that, if Tom the Tinker burnt all we had, the ſtates would make it good.

Now, I do hereby ſolemnly declare the above reports to be falſe & groundleſs; that I do not know Clymer or Miller the exciſe men, nor Lenox the federal ſheriff, nor ever ſpoke a word to one of them in my life, and of this I am willing to make oath if called upon. And I do hereby call upon the malicious and falſe propagators to come forward and ſubſtantiate the charges, and do hereby put the world of mankind to defiance to prove or ſupport the ſame.

JOHN M'KEE.

Mouth of Yough, Auguſt 12, 1794

Liſt of Letters now remaining in the Poſt Office at Bedford.

Henry Gilleland, Hugh Logan, David Work, Solomon Adams, John M'Millan, John Mathews, Ezekiel Driver, Philſon & Fletcher, Robert Boyd, Arthur St. Clair, Eſq. James Loughran, Miſs Louiſa St. Clair, David Bleakley, John Nile, John Cunningham, Robert Boyd, Andrew Henderſon, Eſq. Alexander Wilſon, James White, Andrew Moyers, Jacob Richards, Meſſrs. Samuel or George Waltman, Robert Means, Miſs St. Clair, Jacob Hariſell, Captain John Webſter, Alexander Hanton, Thomas Wright, John Graham, Chriſtopher Moſs, Joſeph Strain, James White, Robert Boyd, Henry Widd-field, Aaron Quick.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or ſtolen on the 1ſt July laſt, from the ſubſcriber living on the plantation formerly called Major Smallman's, near Pittſburgh, a Sorrel Horſe, 4 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, no ear mark, or brand perceivable, a large blaze down his face, ſhort mane and tail, about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by*

JACOB DIXON.

Auguſt 13, 1794.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 27th July, an Apprentice named *JOHN VAUGHEN*, between 15 and 16 years of age; he took with him two ſhirts and two pair of trowſers of country linen, black breeches and ſundry other cloaths; was ſeen with a ſtriped nankeen coat and fuſtian trowſers on, which he has ſtolen from my houſe, and it is probable he will not want for any other cloaths as he is noted for ſtealing, lying and ſwearing. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and delivers him to his maſter ſhall have the above reward.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1, 1794.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that ſome evil minded people have made it a practice to counſel and adviſe apprentices to the injury of their maſters, and I have reaſon to ſuſpect it has been the caſe with mine. I do therefore offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any perſon that will give information of ſuch perſon or perſons, upon conviction thereof.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry townſhip, on Sunday the 20th inſtant, an indented ſervant lad, named *FRANCIS CAMPBELL SMITH*, 16 years of age, about 5 feet high; he has blue eyes, fair ſtraight hair, is ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox, thick ſet, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his left leg occaſioned by the kick of a horſe. He broke open a deſk and took out a conſiderable ſum of money. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Redſtone. He had on and took with him when he went away, a half-worn broadcloth green coat, a homeſpun blue and white cotton waiſtcoat, a pair of lie and white coloured trowſers, one fine and two hemp ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, and a new wool hat, bound. Any perſon that will apprehend ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FRAZER.

July 22, 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne townſhip, about the middle of February laſt, a ſmall black and white COW, with ſhort cut horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

June 12, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the executors of Major James Innes, late of Waſhington county, are deſired to preſent their vouchers to the ſubſcribers in Waſhington, between this and the firſt of September next.

MATTHEW RITCHIE,
ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, 27th June, 1794.

Pittſburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both ſexes, where they will be inſtructed in the following ſciences, viz. The Engliſh, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the uſe of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philoſophy and other Sciences, will be occaſionally read and explained.—— Price of Tuition, five pounds per ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1, 1794.

THE partnerſhip of *Anderſon, Beelor* and *Auſtuiz*, was diſſolved by mutual conſent the 19th of May laſt—It is therefore accordingly diſſolved by theſe preſents.

There is on hand at the ſtore of Mr. Anderſon a variety of goods to a conſiderable amount, and as he now intends to decline trade, he will diſpoſe of them at firſt coſt and carriage, ſo that thoſe who with to ſupply themſelvs as cheap as they could in the city of Philadelphia, may apply.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 8th 1794.

Alexander M'Laughlin & Co

HAVE juſt received and now opening for Sale at their Stores in Pittſburgh, in the houſe lately occupied by Norris Morriſon in Second ſtreet, and at James Ewing, Eſquire's, mill on Chartiers creek, a well choſen aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, and Stationary, which they will diſpoſe of for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1794.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the county of Waſhington, and Territory of the United States north-weſt of the river Ohio, commiſſioners, to examine and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Samuel Holden Parſons, Eſquire, late of Marietta, in the county and territory aforeſaid, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Lincoln, innholder, at Marietta, on the 28th inſtant, and on the 11th and 25th days of Auguſt, and on the 13th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning on each of ſaid days. Two months only from the date hereof being allowed, the creditors to exhibit their claims—thoſe who fail will be debarred a recovery.

WILLIAM MILLS,
JOSIAH MUNRO.

Marietta, July 15, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Samuel Holden Parſons, Eſquire, late of Marietta, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

William Walter Parſons, Admr.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the county of Waſhington, and territory of the United States north weſt of the river Ohio, commiſſioners to examine and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Henry Bayley, late of Marietta, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Lincoln, innholder, at Marietta, on the firſt day of Auguſt and September, and on the 15th of October next.—Three months from the date hereof being allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims—thoſe who fail will be debarred a recovery.

WILLIAM MILLS,
JOSIAH MUNRO.

Marietta, July 15, 1794.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's living in the Horſe-ſhoe Bottom, near Devore's ferry, a dark brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, two white feet, and a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER CASTNER.

July 14, 1794.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone Houſe* in Second ſtreet, (where Col. Presley Nevill reſides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general aſſortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, ſecond, and common broadcloths, caſſimers, fine & coarſe coatings, elaſtic ſtripes, blankets, flannels and coarſe woollens, veſt patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, ſilk and common ſhawls, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, worſted and ſilk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and ſhammy gloves, cambletts, wildboar, calimancoes, joans ſpinning, morcen, durants, and ſhallooms, 7-8. yard wide, and apron check, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linen, ſcots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thickſets, royal ribs, fuſtians, fatinets, florentine, ſtriped nankeens, black cottonade, Marſeilles quilting, worſted and hair plush, cambric, lawn, a variety of muſlin and muſlin handkerchiefs and cravats, ſilk, gauze and Paris nets, ſattin, taffaty, mode and perſian, umbrellas, ribbons, taſſe and ſilk, cotton and worſted bindings, &c. mens and womens beaver, caſtor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and ſtuff ſhoes, bootees, with beſt cordivan and draw boot legs, ben ſoals, vamps, &c. beſt Philadelphia kip, calf-ſkin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin ſtrings, window glaſs, putty and paints, Britiſh china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's ſnuff and tobacco, cheroots, pocket and ſchool bibles, ſpelling books, primers, dictionaries, Engliſh and Dutch Almanacs, with an aſſortment of religious, hiſtorical and novel books and ſtationary, a general aſſortment of ironmongery, hardware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the beſt patterns, ſteel plate hand and mill ſaws, Dutch and Engliſh ſcythes, cutting knives, ſpades, and ſhovels, coffee mills, braſs and iron candleſticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and ſhoemakers tools, Turkey ſtones, iron, braſs and dock locks, powder flaſks, braſs and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tupee tongs, houſe beams, ſcales and dividers, gold ſcales, temple ſpectacles, table and tea ſpoons of a ſuperior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, ſteelyards, gravels and tongs, frying pans, viſes, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned ſnuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, caſt iron pettles and mortars, wallowers for Dutch fans, ſubſtituting irons, window weights and Franklin ſtoves, an aſſorment of ſaddlery with double reign'd plated and common ſaddle bridles, &c. beſt American and German gun powder, bar lead and ſhot, Carolina, New Orleans, and Spaniſh flora indigo, cotton, clover ſeed, Muſcovado and loaf ſugar, beſt ſouchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allſpice, rice, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmegs, liquorice ſtick, ſalt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimſtone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica ſpirits, lime juice, and ſome excellent claret and port wines, &c. beſt pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, aſſafœtida, nitre, creamor tartar, flour of brimſtone, glauber ſalts, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, Stoughton's elixir, eſſence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderſon's pills, eſſence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved of country produce—and he requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment.

Pittſburgh, June 26, 1794.